be changed. If our ex-soldiers would unite

in advocating the passage of a very few

measures of the highest importance, at each

session, they would be much more likely to

accomplish something. But it is essential

to unity of action that there should be a

general interchange of ideas and sentiments.

and this can only be brought about through

the good offices of a soldiers' paper of uni-

versal reputation. And here again our sub-

scribers will see how much it concerns their

own interests to increase, as far as possible,

the circulation of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

Every new subscriber brings fresh strength

to the cause, for the measure of a newspaper's

influence, other things being equal, is the

number of its readers. With a hundred

thousand subscribers the ability of THE NA-

TIONAL TRIBUNE to advance the interest of

the soldier would be still greater than it

now is, and we hope the day is not far dis-

tant when it will have that number. In

order to carry forward to success the agita-

tion for the passage of the Equalization of

Bounties bill, as well as the pending pension

measures, it is essential that we should have

the active aid of every ex-soldier in the

country, and we depend upon our subscribers,

who know from experience what THI

NATIONAL TRIBUNE has already accom-

On Setting a Precedent.

The proceedings of the Senate on the last

day of the session were rendered especially

interesting by a discussion concerning the

propriety of repensioning the invalid

daughter of a Pennsylvania colonel, who was

killed in battle in the second year of the war.

The question involved was one of so much

importance, and the debate of such an ex-

traordinary character that we have thought

it worth while to print a verbatim report of

the speeches, pro and con, in our columns this

week, and we trust our readers will give it

their earnest attention. So far as we know

the principle involved in this case has never

heretofore been a subject of congressional

consideration, and it is well, therefore, that

it should be thoroughly understood in all

its aspects. Stript of extraneous issues, the

question is simply whether the principle

which underlies the granting of a pen-

sion to the child of a soldier up to the

age of sixteen, namely, that prior to that

time the child is unable to provide for its

own support, should not apply in cases

where the child, by reason of physical disa-

bility, is still unable to provide for its own

support after it has reached the age of six-

teen-whether, in short, the child, under

such circumstances, is not as much an infant

in the eyes of the law after, as prior to,

attaining that age, and entitled, therefore,

to a continuance of the pension. In the

plished, to set the ball in motion.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

(ESTABLISHED 1877.)

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

"To case for him who has books the cattle, and for HIS WIGON AND INCHESS. .. ADDILHAM LINCOLN

(PURTAGE PREPAIC)

Terms to Subscribers, Payable in Advance:

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. 615 FIFTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Mational Tribune

"THE VALIDITY OF THE PUBLIC DEST OF THE UNITED STATES, AUTHORIZED BY CAW, DICHUDING DERTS INCHERED FOR DAYMENT OF PURSIONS AND BOUNTIES FOR SERVICES IN SUF-PRESSURE UNIVERSECTION OR REPUBLION, SHALL NOT BE QUES-- Sec. 4, ANT. XIV, CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED

ENTERED AT THE WASHINGTON FORT-OFFICE AS SECOND-BASIS MATTER WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 19, 1882.

\$2,381,530,294.96

1,463,810,400.00

917,719,894,96

2,195,211,875.40

3,112,931,770.36

500,782,950,00

SOME SUGGESTIVE FIGURES. Total public debt August 31,

Total public debt July 1, Reduction of debt to July 1,

Interest on debt to July 1, Total paid on acc't of delit

and interest to July 1, 1882... Total paid on acc't of pensions to March 1, 1882 Excess of amount paid on

ace't of public debt and interest over amount paid on acc't of pensions . . 2,612,148,820,36

OBJECTS OF THE GRAND ARMY. The objects to be accomplished by this organi-

zation are as follows: 1. To preserve and strengthen those kind and diers, sailors and marines who united to suppress the late rebellion, and to perpetuate the

to weaken loyalty, incites to insurrection, treason or rebellion, or in any manner impairs the efficiency and permanency of our free institu-

rights and justice to all men. Senator Morton on Equalization of Bounties.

Mr. President, justice to the soldier cannot always be deferred. It must and will triumph sometime. If it does not come this Congress it will come at some other Congress. It is a part of the war debt, as much so as the 5-20 bonds or the 10-40 bonds. It is founded on the same principle of justice. It is an obligation resting upon this Nation, and if it takes \$20,000,000, or \$50,000,000, can make no difference. It is a debt this Nation honestly owes and ought to be paid. In other words, let the bounty be equalized; put all honorably-discharged soldiers upon the same basis; pay them at the same rate, They are cutitled to it. The justice of it no man can dispute, and that is all that this bill contemplates. I am for it. I vote for it with all my heart.

In forwarding his subscription for THE NATIONAL TEIBUNE from Lawrence, Mass., Gen. Geo. S. Merrill, Past Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, says:

The bold advocacy of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of the rights of the soldier elicits my hearty approval. Keep on as you have begun, and do not consider your work accomplished until every soldier who is entitled to a pension receives it, and every soldier's widow and every soldier's child are provided for by the Govern-GEO, S. MERRILL. (Signed)

Immediately after his election as Commanderin-Chief by the Grand Encampment General Vandercoort forwarded to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE the following strong endorsement:

Washington, D. C., June 24, 1882. I cordially approve of the endorsement given by Past Commander-in-Chief Merrill to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. I consider it the ablest paper devoted to the interests of the soldier published in the country. I earnestly commend it to all comrades of the Order.

PAUL VANDERVOORT. Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R.

Wanted: A new subscriber for every old one, and the old subscriber should know where to find one. Until October 1st we will furnish THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for one dollar per year.

THE FATE of several pension bills which vote in the Senate, during the late session of neglecting to press the consideration of such measures in the early days of the session. Had the House acted upon the \$40 pension bill a month earlier than it did, the Senate committee would probably have been able to report it and it might ere this have become a law. Fewer buncombe speeches and more actual legislation-that is what the soldier would like to see.

Now is the time to subscribe for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. A new Congress is about to be elected and our ex-soldiers should take a hand. Until October 1st only one dollar per year.

LET every subscriber to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE make an effort this week to secure another subscriber and send us one dollar with the full name and post-office address,

Prospective Legislation.

We suppose our readers will admit that there was a time when the prospects for the passage of the Arrears of Pensions bill looked very black indeed, and that even after it became a law there was reason to fear that it would not be allowed to stand. The justice which it rendered to so many thousands of our brave defenders was long delayed, and there were those who despaired of ever receiving it, but it came-it came at last! The great heart of this Nation beat responsive to the appeals of our unrequited heroes and a cry went up to Congress that it did not dare to ignore. It is said that republics are ungrateful. Whether that be so or not, the people of this Republic had not yet forgotten what they owed to the men who preserved it from destruction, and they sustained and encouraged our ex-soldiers during the long period of anxious waiting which preceded the recognition of their claims by Congress. What the sentiment of the country was then it is to-day. Although more than twenty years have passed away since the reverberation of the cannon came rolling over the Virginia hills, the sound of the cannonading is still ringing in our ears and the cheers still go up from the multitude when the Grand Army uniform is seen upon the street. The Nation remembers though the politician forgets. If, then, any of our comrades are inclined to be despondent and despair of obtaining the full measure of what is still due them from the Government let them look back over the history of the past few years and consider how many obstacles they have already overcome and how bright in comparison with the past the present prospect is. When the first great pension measures were introduced in Congress the Government was burdened with an enormous public debt and a depreciated paper currency. The road to the redemption of specie payments was devious and difficult and the claims of the soldier were of necessity thrust aside to make room for those of the bondholder. When President Grant vetoed the Equalization of Bounties bill he gave as his reason the poverty of the public Treasury, and our ex-soldiers-to their eternal honor, be it said-sorely as they felt the hardship of that veto, bore it uncomplainingly, esteeming it an honor to make a fresh sacrifice for their country. How changed is the financial condition of the country to-day! Gold and silver have replaced the Government promises to pay, the public debt has been reduced to a point where it can be brought but little lower until its last issues of bonds mature, and the annual surplus of receipts over expendifraternal feelings which bind together the sol- tures is so large that some of our Congressmen are for abolishing the internal revenue

> defense of the Union; second, that his death left his family, consisting of a wife and two children, entirely destitute; third, that his widow died six months afterward, presumably from the shock; fourth, that when the daughter reached the age of sixteen, at which time her right to a pension expired, according to the terms of the law, she was physically incapacitated from earning her own living; and, fifth, that since that date, and down to the present time, she has been dependent upon charity for the means of existence, being now afflicted with spine disease and in the last stages of consumption. These facts being admitted, it was contended by Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, that they constituted a good and sufficient reason for granting the pension asked for, and that it would be an act of great injustice to withhold it. Senators Platt and Hawley, of Connecticut, however, as also Senator Logan, of Illinois, we are sorry to say, bitterly opposed the re-pensioning of this "daughter of the regiment," and upon grounds so flimsy and inadequate as to call for special notice. Their chief objection was that the granting of the desired pension would make a bad precedent. Upon this point Senator Hawley said: "This is the first deliberate beginning of what may have another arrears-of-pensions account in it." Senator Platt said: "It seems to me that it will result in Congress pensioning every son and daughter of a deceased soldier, if he or she can show infirmity." Senator Logan said: "If you establish the precedent in one case, you might as well open the book in every case of the kind. If you give a pension to one person who has passed the age of sixteen, you cannot refuse to give it to others." All three Senators practically admitted the equity of the claim but opposed its recognition because, as they said, it would set a bad precedent. It might be said, by way of reply, what is known to be the fact, that there are few similar cases in existenceonly two before the present Congress-but we are disposed to waive that point and take the bull by the horns. A bad precedent-"bad" in what respect? No one will deny, we suppose, that had the father of this helpless girl not been killed in the service of his country, he would have been able, in all probability, to provide for her support, nor will it be disputed that, had the mother survived, she would be drawing the pension of a colonel's widow, and thus, despite the death of the father, some provision would still exist for the support of the daughter. Both of the natural protectors being removed by death, upon whom ought the obligation of maintaining this daughter to fall? Obviously upon the Govern-

ment, since it was in its service that

the father lost his life, and Congress

admitted the equity of this principle when

tled to draw a pension until she reached the age of sixteen. But why did it set that limit? Simply in recognition of the principle that the Government was bound to support her until she was able to support herself, and that was the age at which, under ordinary circumstances, it would be possible for her to do so. The obligation clearly extended to the time when the pensioner would be no longer dependent upon the Government for a livelihood, and it is equally clear that it could not be regarded as discharged until that condition had been acquainted.

further expense on account of pensions. Ah! ceiver? The claims of the soldier and his everybody knows that the Government has a surplus of \$150,000,000 in its Treasury and its revenues are steadily increasing. The plea of poverty will not hold water.

ment concerning the danger of setting a bad precedent? Apparently nothing, and we must confess to a feeling of intense surprise that it was ever brought forward. It is inconceivable that Senator Logan, who has always hitherto shown the greatest concern for the interests of our ex-soldiers, should have advanced it as the result of mature consideration, for the same line of reasoning would place him in opposition to the Arrears however, he advocated with all the ability and alarm a at his command. His fellowie State of Illinois should lose

nvincing him of his error.

tor Hawley, it is not so surpris-

im antagonizing the measure, rious that like Senator Beck he regum ... Arrears of Pensions Act as "conceived in iniquity," and even moved to lay on the table the Ingalls resolution reaffirming its justice; but there is no excuse for him when he goes out of his way to misrepresent our ex-soldiers, as he does when he insinuates that they are opposed to the granting of pensions in such cases as that under consideration. We say he is without excuse, for the record shows that the Grand Army itself petitioned Congress to grant the pension and there is not a single protest on file against it. It is high time, indeed, that such insidious misrepresentations of the real sentiments of our ex-soldiers should be put an end to and the authors publicly rebuked. Senator Hawley knows perfectly well that his comrades are in favor of the measures which he saw fit to oppose and in asserting the contrary he has grossly insulted them. We do pension measures which do not commend themselves to his judgment, but we submit that he has no claim to be considered the mouth-piece of our comrades generally.

WHEN the soldier left his happy fireside and shouldered his musket in defense of his country, the Government that asked him to serve consented to pension him in case of many a suffering household.

The columns of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

are open to them; let them speak for them-

class of soldiers from the technical charges of desertion is another triumph for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. Efforts were made by the enemies of the soldier, in and out of Congress, to secure its defeat, but without success. By its provisions many brave men, who have been laboring under the stigma of "deserter," will have their proper status established, and there is nothing now to stand in the way of a recognition of their just claims against the Government.

Among our subscribers there are some who have esteemed it a pleasure to canvass for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, but there are others, we regret to say, who have never made the slightest effort in that direction. We are loth to believe, however, that their failure to do so is the result of indifference to its welfare or the success of the cause which it has expoused, and we therefore venture to renew the appeal which we at this late day they will devote a little of their spare time and some portion of their energy to the work of canvassing. Each one of our readers can at least send us one new subscriber, if he is so disposed, and it seems to us that every one ought to be anxious to give this proof of his interest in the cause.

. .

The National Tribune and the G. A. R. "We must recruit fifty thousand comrades this year." So says Commander-in-Chief Vandervoort in his "General Orders, No. 3." Why not one hundred thousand? It is a question simply of the willingness of our comrades of the Grand Army to take off their coats and go to work. It is not as if the Order were obscure or its objects unknown. It is not as if every one were eligible to membership, and it were necessary to make a canvass of the whole population to secure recruits. Only those who served in the reached. To arbitrarily withdraw its sup- Union army or navy during the late war, port when the pensioner was sixteen years and were honorably discharged, are entitled old, without reference to her ability to earn to join it, and it is therefore only among our a living at that age, while in keeping with ex-soldiers and sailors that it is necessary to the letter of the law, was plainly, therefore, canvass. The field of work is, consequently, a gross violation of its spirit, and no fair- clearly defined and distinct. Besides, there minded man can regard it as otherwise, is not a veteran in the country who is not Technically the Government may claim to acquainted with the general character and have fulfilled its contract, but practically it mission of the Order, nor any, we are sure, has not done what it was the design of the | who does not wish it well. This being the law that it should do, namely, support the fact, why is it that of the million and a half pensioner until she should be able to support survivors of the war, only one hundred herself. In repensioning her now, therefore, thousand or less are members of the Grand the Government would be only carrying out Army of the Republic? Why, indeed, units own compact with her, which, in point of less they have not been properly urged to equity, it had no right to suspend in the join it? It is one thing to make a general first instance. Is it a bad precedent for the appeal to our ex-soldiers and sailors to con-Government to honorably discharge its obli- | neet themselves with the Order, and another gations? If so, that is a triumph of states- to ask them individually to become memmanship with which we are not very well bers, and it is upon personal solicitation that we must mainly rely for the building up of But it may be said that what makes this the organization. Our comrades of the vaa bad precedent is simply the fact that if rious Posts must make it their business to tollowed, it will involve the Government in search out every ex-soldier in their vicinity and use their utmost powers of persuasion It is a question of money then, and not of to induce him to join. In the majority of justice. The Government ought to pay its cases it will be found that but little entreaty debts, but it can't afford to! If that be the is necessary, and where decided objections case, wouldn't it be well to appoint a re- do exist, based in all probability on a mistaken idea of the duties and obligations of widow and orphans are surely as righteous | membership, an intelligent examination into as those of the bondholder, and if the Gov- | their character will be likely to lead to their ernment is too poor to pay both, let us have removal. As for the establishment of new a settlement by all means and an account- Posts, that is also a work that should be ing to its creditors. As a matter of fact systematically engaged in. Instead of trustng to chance, our comrades should take pain to ascertain the material available at each point of new or unoccupied Territory for the formation of Posts, and secure the ser-But what is there left, then, of this argu- vices of some capable and zealous soldier to canvass for members. The only way to reach the thousands of Union soldiers who are still outside of the Order is by means of a direct and personal appeal, and if a proper method or system of canvassing is resorted to, there is no reason, as we have said, why one hundred thousand instead of fifty thousand new members should not be secured during the coming year. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, We need hardly say, will be glad to co-operate of Pensions Act, which, as a matter of fact, in this work by giving publicity to the proceedings of the various Posts and the general objects and benefits of the Order, and we cordially invite our comrades to make free use of its columns whenever the occasion requies. Nothing is so likely to keep up the interest of members in the work of recruiting as the knowledge of what others are doing in this direction, and the record of Grand Army progress which THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE prints from week to week cannot

between the various Posts and Departments. That Commander-in-Chief Vandervoort is of the same opinion, is evident from his declaration that he "depends greatly on the labors of the editorial corps of the papers devoted to the cause." As he says, "the National Headquarters has no organ," and 'no paper specially represents the Commander-in-Chief," but all papers published in the interest of the soldiers have his thanks for their enthusiasm in behalf of the Grand Army, and are earnestly entreated to continue in the good work. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is well content to be of that number, and it desires no higher endorsement than the written opinion of the present and not dispute his right to speak or vote against | past Commander-in-Chiefs of the Grand Army that it is the "ablest paper devoted to the interests of the soldier published in the country." It does not aspire to be the "organ" of any organization, in the sense of being under obligations to advocate its opinions right or wrong, but it does aspire to be regarded as the "ablest paper devoted to the interests of the soldier," and is determined to preserve its reputation as such untarnished. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has now the

fail to be productive of a wholesome rivalry

largest circulation of any distinctively soldiers' journal in the country. It has subdisability honorably incurred in that service, scribers in every portion of the Union, and or, in the event of his death, to provide for at more than 6,000 post-offices, and its circle his widow and orphans. How has that cove- of readers is steadily and rapidly expanding nant been kept? The answer will come from The secret of its success is its able and persistent advocacy of the rights of the soldier and its deep and unselfish concern for his THE passage of the act to relieve a certain | welfare. It has championed his cause in Congress because it believed that cause to be just, and it has as earnestly supported the Grand Army because it regarded that Order as calculated to promote the comfort and happiness of every soldier who joined it. That its labors have been appreciated it sufficiently attested by the remarkable increase which has taken place in its circulation since the first of the year, and the enthusiastic letters which it has received from its subscribers in support of its opinions. It is in the universal recognition of the value of its services to the mass of our ex-soldiers and sailors, rather than in any official endorsement, that it finds the most substantial cause for satisfaction.

SPECULATION in food products is a great and growing evil that should be put a stop to by the most stringent legislation. Both the farmer and the consumer are made to suffer by the "corners" in grain and other have so frequently made to them that even commodities such as are frequently engineered by unscrupulous capitalists in Chicago and other great business centres. Such "corners" either place a false selling price on the farm products, by raising it to a fictitions value or forcing it down to a ruinous figure, according as these magnates are "long" or "short" of the commodity in of his Post. Send along the names,

which they are speculating. The great wheat corner recently engineered in Chicago fortunately reacted upon the knaves who devised the scheme, but it is impossible to have foreseen what its effect might have been had it not been broken when it was. Such practices are as baleful in their effects as those of the gambling hells, and the laws against them should be as severe, and should, moreover, be rigorously enforced no matter who the sufferers may be.

WE TRUST that the convention of delegates from the various Union prisoners' associations in the country, which has been called to meet at the Twelfth Regiment Armory, New York, on the 6th prox., will be largely attended. It is of the highest importance that a substantial agreement should be reached as to the precise character of the legislation needed at the hands of Congress, and that when once an agreement has been reached, united action should be taken to procure the passage of the bill. Our ex-soldiers cannot afford to divide their forces or waste their ammunition.

THE inventive genius of America is strikingly illustrated in the yearly increase in the number of patents issued. Up to 1850 the number was less than 8,000. In 1860 the number had increased to 31,600, and in 1880 they reached the enormous number of 236,000. It is estimated that by 1900 there will have been nearly 1,000,000 patents recorded. Some idea may be formed from these figures of the great value of interests protected by letters - patent in the United

DURING the recess of Congress our soldier readers can aid us in securing the early passage of the bill for the Equalization of Bounties, the bill for the payment of pensions to war prisoners, and the \$40 bill for the loss of a limb, or equivalent disability, by preparing petitions and having them signed numerously in time for presentation to Congress upon its reassembling in December. They can also facilitate the passage of these relief measures in another way, viz.: by forming clubs of subscribers for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. Strengthen our hands in that way and we will continue to guard your interests closely.

IF EX-SOLDIEDS will only stand firmly together to the number of one hundred thousand or more and voice their sentiments through THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE they can compel all just legislation. Let them not

Upon the character of the men elected to the Forty-eighth Congress will depend, in all probability, the passage or defeat of the Equalization of Bounties bill. Look well to the records of the nominees. Let no man who is not known to be a true friend of the soldier receive your support.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR has left the Executive Mansion to the care of the house cleaners, and is taking the vacation to which his close attention to business since his inauguration entitles him. And the members of the Forty-seventh Congress are trying to justify themselves to their constituents for voting to pass the river and harbor bill over his veto. Their vacation may come next

THE end of Arabi Pacha's revolt is evidently not far distant. The mobilization of the British forces at Alexandria is nearly finished. General Wollesly has arrived to direct the advance movement, the Sultan has at last yielded to the demand that he shall proclaim Arabi a rebel, and a Turkish army has been sent to compel his submission. There is likely to be some sharp fighting, however, though tame enough in comparison with that which distinguished the battles of our own eventful war. There will be no Gettysburg, or Antietam, or Shiloh, or Chickamauga in the Egyptian campaign.

THAT, in our judgment, was a foolish discussion which took place in the House over the final adoption of the conference report on the desertion bill, the question being whether the words "intentionally deserted" might not be so construed as to include every soldier who was marked on the rolls as a deserter, whether he was so or not in point of fact. The obvious and usual meaning of words is always adopted by legal authorities where there is any dispute as to their interpretation, and clearly the words "intentionally deserted" either apply to a soldier who left his regiment with the intention to desert, or they are the merest nonsense. There s no room for hair-splitting in such a simple matter as this.

IN A COUPLE of weeks the remainder of the appointments to the clerical force of the Pension Bureau will be made giving an aggregate increase of 810 persons engaged in the examination of soldiers' claims. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has labored for a long time to secure this necessary increase. We may now confidently look for the speedy adjustment of pending claims, and an avoidance of those long delays in reaching the applications that have hitherto proved so annoying, and caused so much distress among the families of claimants.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE ought to have a club of subscribers in every Grand Army Post in the country, and we take this occasion to urge such of our comrades as have not yet made a canvass of their fellow-members to do so without further delay. It should be a labor of love with them, for their interests are identical with our own, and in lending their aid to increase the circulation of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE they will at the same time be taking the most effective way of helping themselves. We will send sample copies to any comrade of the Grand Army who will undertake to canvass for subscribers among the members

tion and laws, to discountenance whatever tends | pressed upon the attention of Congress, and that, we need hardly say, is the claim of our ex-soldiers to an equalization of bounty. tions; and to spread universal liberty, equal The justice of this claim cannot be successfully disputed. It has repeatedly been affirmed by the Senate and House of Representatives, and the fact that its settlement has been so long delayed is but an addireason for prompt action now. Moreover, the principle involved, like that contained in the Arrears of Pensions act, is one that must commend itself to the approval of the general public without distinction of party. It is easily understood and the common sense of the masses is sure to endorse the equity of the proposition. Opposition is, of course, to be expected from the class of politicians and newspapers that obstructed the passage of the Arrears of Pensions bill, and our veterans must be prepared to meet it. It is not always sufficient to have "Right" on one's side. Organization is also necessary. There must be a movement along the whole line. The first thing to do is to reawaken the interest of our comrades generally in the measure. The NATIONAL TEIBUNE will answer as a medium for this purpose, and in order to secure the widest possible co-operation in the work it should be placed in the hands of every exsoldier in the country. According to the last census the survivors of the Union Army number upwards of a million and a half, and of these nearly, if not quite, one hundred thousand are members of the Grand Army. We ought to have their united aid in this undertaking, and with it success is certain. Our subscribers should take the initiative. They should interest their fellow soldiers in the movement and prevail upon them to subscribe to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, not simply to keep fully posted in regard to the progress of the work, but to exchange opinions concerning the plan of the campaign and exert their influence to the best advantage. Organization is everything. The power of our soldier element has not been passed the lower House, but failed to reach a felt in the past because it has not been united in the effort to secure the desired Congress, painfully illustrates the danger of legislation. Our comrades have not concen-

trated their strength as they should have

done. They have divided it among various

newspapers and various projects. That is

not the way to accomplish great results.

Out of the multitude of pension bills which

are introduced at each session of Congress,

for instance, but a comparatively small

number are ever acted upon. They are

taken up, and after being discussed in a

desultory way, are allowed to lie over for

future consideration, which is usually the

last heard of them. Often a bill passes one

house too late to be acted upon in the other,

and the time spent in its discussion is thus

thrown away. It frequently happens, too,

that the time that should be devoted to the

consideration of pension bills of general

importance is consumed by debate on those

of personal interest only. All this should it decreed that the daughter should be enti-

taxes entirely! The poverty of the Govern